

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising substrates arranged as opposed to each other through a liquid crystal; a pixel electrode and a counter electrode for generating an electric field between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode, provided on a pixel region on a surface on a side of the liquid crystal of one of the substrates; and a charge transporting layer provided to cover the pixel electrode and the counter electrode,

wherein the pixel electrode and the counter electrode are formed in the same layer on one plane, and the liquid crystal have a resistivity of less than $1 \times 10^{13} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

2. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the charge transporting layer has a function of an orientation film.

3. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the charge transporting layer which has a function of an orientation film has optical orientation property.

4. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a starting material for forming the charge transporting layer contains a diamine.

5. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in

claim 4, wherein a starting material for forming the charge transporting layer contains a phenylenediamine.

6. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 4, wherein a starting material for forming the charge transporting layer contains cyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride and a diamine.

7. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the charge transporting layer has a resistivity that is equivalent to or smaller than a resistivity of the liquid crystal.

8. A liquid crystal display device comprising substrates arranged as opposed to each other through a liquid crystal; and a pixel electrode and a counter electrode for generating an electric field between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode formed in the same layer on one plane on a pixel region on a surface on a side of the liquid crystal of one of the substrates,

wherein a relative flicker intensity after lapsing 120 seconds from application of a direct current voltage between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode is 40% or more of a relative flicker intensity immediately after the application of the direct current voltage.

9. A liquid crystal display device comprising substrates arranged as opposed to each other through a liquid crystal; and a pixel electrode and a counter

electrode for generating an electric field between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode formed in the same layer on one plane on a pixel region on a surface on a side of the liquid crystal of one of the substrates,

wherein an increment of luminance after lapsing 120 seconds from application of a direct current voltage between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode is 40% or more of an increment of luminance immediately after the application of the direct current voltage.

10. A liquid crystal display device comprising substrates arranged as opposed to each other through a liquid crystal; and a pixel electrode and a counter electrode for generating an electric field between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode formed in the same layer on one plane on a pixel region on a surface on a side of the liquid crystal of one of the substrates,

wherein a relative flicker intensity applying a direct current voltage between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode for 120 seconds, followed by terminating the application of the direct current voltage, and lapsing 2 seconds after the termination is 5% or less of a relative flicker intensity immediately after the application of the direct current voltage.

11. A liquid crystal display device comprising substrates arranged as opposed to each other through a

liquid crystal; and a pixel electrode and a counter electrode for generating an electric field between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode formed in the same layer on one plane on a pixel region on a surface on a side of the liquid crystal of one of the substrates,

wherein an increment of luminance applying a direct current voltage between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode for 120 seconds, followed by terminating the application of the direct current voltage, and lapsing 2 seconds after the termination is 5% or less of an increment of luminance immediately after the application of the direct current voltage.

12. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the liquid crystal display device further comprises a charge transporting layer formed to cover the pixel electrode and the counter electrode.

13. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the liquid crystal has a resistivity of less than $1 \times 10^{13} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

14. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 12, wherein the charge transporting layer has a function of an orientation film.

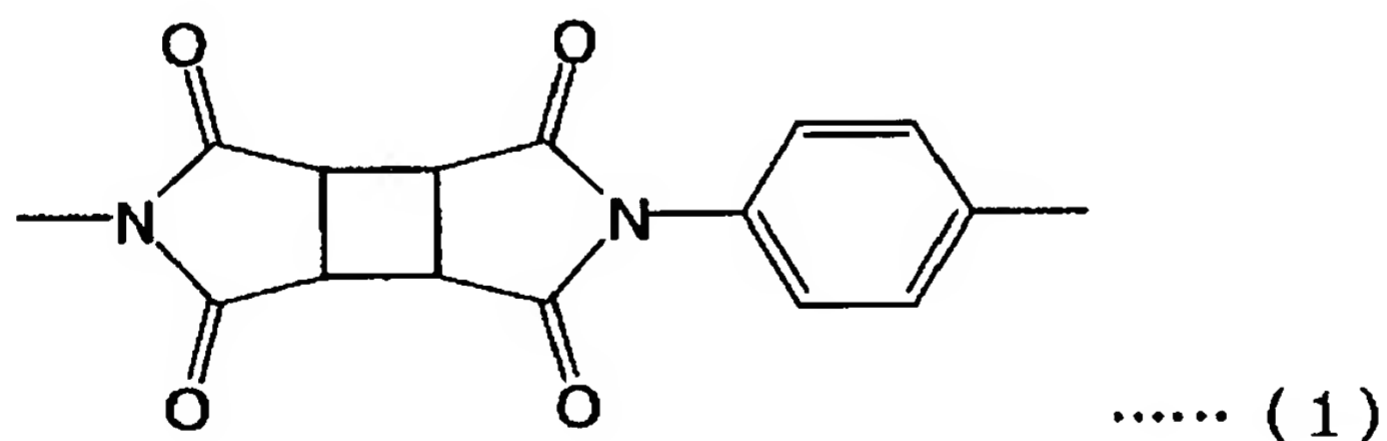
15. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 14, wherein the charge transporting layer is formed

to cover directly the pixel electrode and the counter electrode.

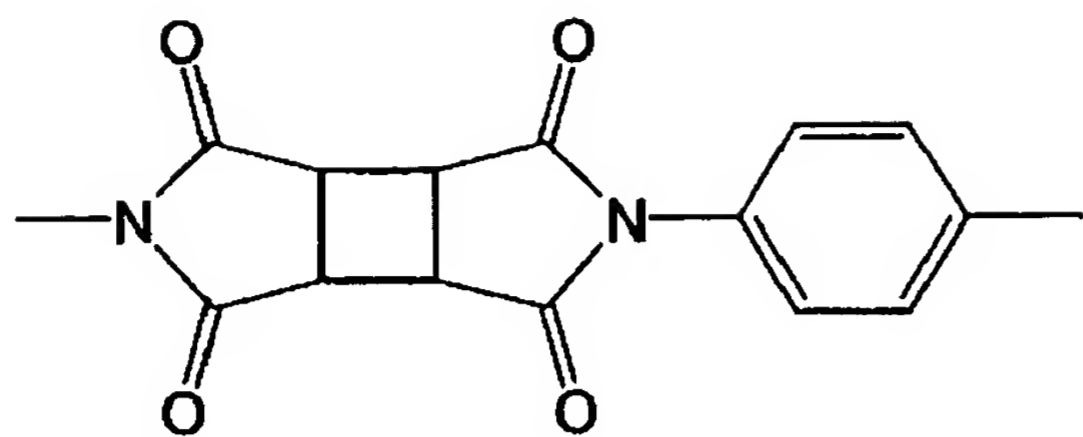
16. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 15, wherein a starting material for forming the charge transporting layer comprises a phenylenediamine.

17. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 15, wherein a starting material for forming the charge transporting layer comprises cyclobutanetetracarboxylic dianhydride and a phenylene diamine as major components.

18. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the charge transporting layer comprises the structure represented by the following general formula (1).



19. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of claims 8 to 13, wherein the charge transporting layer comprises the structure represented by the following general formula (2).



..... (2)

20. A liquid crystal display device as claimed in one of claims 1 to 19, wherein the charge transporting layer has optical orientation property.